

當代文獻

杜魯門在加州大學作重要演說 Truman Says Soviet Tactics Block World Peace

“We seek no territorial expansion or selfish advantage. We have no plans for aggression against any other state, large or small. We have no objective which need clash with the peaceful aims of any other nation.”

我們對於任何他國，大國或小國皆無侵略之計劃。我們沒有必要與任何他國之利益相衝突。美國奉行這個目標，是一直本其良知而有恒的。我們尋求協助自由國家來創造一種自由組織能保存與繁榮的經濟局勢。

We have sought, through the United Nations, the development of a world order in which each nation feels secure under law, and can make its contribution to world civilization in accordance with its own means and national tradition.

我們曾經企圖通過聯合國組織，謀求世界秩序的發展，在此世界秩序之下，每一國家可以在法律之下感覺安全，且可按照其國家傳統的方法對全世界文明作貢獻。

We have sought to help free nations protect themselves against aggression. We know that peace through weakness has proved to be a dangerous illusion. We are determined, therefore, to keep strong for the sake of peace.

我們曾協助自由國家使其保護其自身免受侵略，我們知道，由於弱小而不求和平，已經證明為一種危險的幻覺，因此我們為了和平而保持強大。

This course is not an easy one. But it is the practical, realistic path to peace. It has required, and will continue to require, hard work and some sacrifice by the people of the United States. But from many quarters there is tangible evidence that it is succeeding. This is the course we must follow. I do not propose that we shall be turned aside by those who want to see us fall.

這不是一條容易之途徑，但是達到和平的實際而現實的道路，這需要，而且將來亦將繼續需要美國人民艱苦的工作與犧牲，但是從許多方面看來，目前已有可見的證據，證明這條道路正走向成功。這是我們必須遵循的途徑，我不以為我們會被那些願意見到我們失敗的人所左右。

Our policy will continue to be a policy of recovery, reconstruction, prosperity and peace with freedom and justice. In its furtherance, we gladly join with all those of like purpose. The only expansion we are interested in is the expansion of human freedom and the wider enjoyment of the good things of the earth in all countries. The only prize we covet is the respect and goodwill of our fellow members of the family of nations. The only realm in which we aspire to eminence exists in the minds of men, where authority is exercised through the qualities of sincerity, compassion and right conduct.

我們的政策仍將繼續為一個復興，建設，繁榮的政策，和有自由正義的和平。在進一步實施此一政策之外，我們非常高興與一切具有共同目的之國家攜手並進。我們唯一感興趣的擴張就是人類自由的擴張，以及所有國家都能夠更廣泛地得到地球上好的享受，我們唯一所期望的是一切國家的人民對於我們的尊敬和善意。

Abiding devotion to these ideals, and profound faith in their ultimate triumph, sustain and guide the American people in the service of the most compelling cause of our time—the crusade for peace.

把信賴建立在這些理想上面，把深厚的信心寄托在最後勝利上面來支持和領導美國人民從事我們這一時代最迫切的任務，和平的十字軍。

I believe the men and women of every part of the globe intensely desire peace and freedom. I believe good people everywhere will not permit their rulers, no matter how powerful they may have made themselves, to lead them to destruction. America has faith in people. It knows that nations rise and fall, but people live on.

我相信世界上任何一地方的人，都渴望深遠的和平與自由。我相信任何一地方的人決不會容許他們的統治者，不論這些統治者怎樣把權力集中在手裏，領導他們走向毀滅之路。美國對人民具有信心，它知道國家有盛有衰，但人民始終活著。

The American people, from the mighty rostrum of the United Nations, call out to all peoples of the world to join with them to preserve the peace.

從聯合國的偉大講壇上，美國人民向世界上一切人民呼籲，來和他們共同保衛和平。

美進步黨通過
每午召開全大一次
Wallace and Taylor
Nominated by
Progressive Party

Philadelphia, (USIS)—Henry A. Wallace was formally nominated yesterday as presidential candidate of the newly christened “progressive party.” He was chosen by acclamation late yesterday afternoon. Senator Glen H. Taylor of Idaho was nominated for vice president, also by acclamation.

（美國新聞社費城電）昨日華萊士正式被提名為進步黨之總統候選人，係由昨日下午四時在晚會中，由華萊士與泰勒兩參議員代表進步黨提名。

杜魯門發表聲明 各國如準備合作 原子秘密即須保守

Truman Says Need for Atomic Secrecy to Russia

Washington, (USIS)—President Truman asserted yesterday that the necessity for secrecy in connection with the U.S. nuclear program would be obviated “when the nations of the world are prepared to join with U.S. in the international control of atomic energy.”

（美國新聞社華盛頓電）杜魯門總統昨日發表聲明，謂各國如準備合作，原子秘密即須保守。

“Our government has sought, through its representatives on the UN atomic energy commission, to find a common basis for understanding with the other member nations. However, the uncompromising refusal of the Soviet Union to participate in the workable control system has thus far obstructed progress.”

又稱：我國政府經由聯合國原子能委員會代表法曾取一舉，其他會員國瞭解之共同基礎，但蘇聯堅拒參加一種可以實行之管制制度，以致阻礙進步。

Mr. Truman disclosed that U.S. atomic weapons have been “substantially improved” in referring to recent tests at Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific.

杜魯門總統最近於太平洋艾尼威克島上之試驗，透露：美國之原子武器其已有進步。

英精銳裝甲騎兵 將馳赴馬來加強剿匪 Reinforcements for Malaya

Singapore, July 27. (Reuter)—The Fourth Hussars, crack British armoured cavalry regiment, in which Mr. Winston Churchill once served in India as a subaltern, is under orders to move from the United Kingdom to Malaya as soon as possible, British Far East General Headquarters announced last night.

路透社新加坡七月二十七日電：英精銳裝甲騎兵第四騎兵旅，已奉命由英國開往馬來，以加強剿匪。

Mr. Churchill, the war-time Prime Minister, is now honorary Colonel of the Regiment.

邱吉爾氏現為該旅之名譽上校。

The Hussars will join the First Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers who are embarking at Hong Kong for Singapore in the next few days to strengthen the British forces fighting the Communist guerrillas in the peninsula.

該旅將與在香江搭輪，今後對日前往新加坡，以加強該地英軍剿匪之英皇家英尼基林騎兵旅會合。

倫敦會議有新決定 將要求直接與史達林談判 解決柏林及德國問題 NEW MOVE POSSIBLE IN BERLIN CRISIS

London, July 28. (Reuter)—A direct approach to Generalissimo Stalin by the three Western Powers for an interview to discuss a way out of the existing deadlock in Berlin was believed in diplomatic quarters here to have been discussed in detail by British, French and American representatives at the Foreign Office yesterday.

路透社倫敦七月二十八日電：此間外交界人士深信英美法三國代表昨在倫敦外交部討論，由三國代表直接與史達林商談解決柏林僵局問題。

London, July 28. (Reuter)—The three Western Powers were believed in London last night to have decided on a new move to solve the Berlin crisis, involving a direct approach to Generalissimo Stalin.

如直接商談失敗，則將以貝文所提之聯合致電致蘇聯。

The idea of taking the dispute direct to the Soviet leader, already discussed in Washington, was revived at the meeting between Mr. Bevin and United States diplomats in London.

與蘇聯領袖直接談判解決柏林問題之意見（貝文華盛頓討論過）亦貝文與美國駐倫敦外交人員中之會談中重新提起。

The aim would be to find a way out of the Berlin deadlock and then to widen the field of discussion to embrace all other German problems and finally, perhaps, all major outstanding differences between East and West.

此一舉動之目的為設法解決柏林問題所造成之僵局，然後再擴大範圍至包括所有德國其他問題，最後則更討論東西兩方一切較大之未決問題。

倫敦外交部發言人謂其第一步為三國聯合要求通過各國大使與蘇聯外長葛羅柯夫會談。

The British and American envoys to Moscow were both present at yesterday's London meeting at which the next move was discussed.

英美兩國駐莫斯科大使均出席昨日在倫敦舉行之三國會談，該會談中討論如下：

(一) 國際管制原子能
(二) 和平條約與德國
(三) 締結對日德和約
(四) 制定監督與保證不侵犯規定之適當制度

The Soviet view was that the regulation and reduction of armaments must come first before an “atmosphere of confidence” can be created.

蘇聯認為規定或裁減軍備，必須先各國間互相信任氣氛，達成以前實行。

The Soviet counter-proposal, now gone by the board, laid down as conditions for disarmament:

蘇聯之對抗提議，規定解除軍備之條件如下：

(1) Prohibition of production and use of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction.

(一) 禁止原子彈及其他大量殺害性武器之製造與使用。

(2) Destruction of existing stocks of atomic bombs.

(二) 銷毀現有存儲之原子彈。

The Working Committee will now report its failure to the full Disarmament Commission which, in turn, will tell the General Assembly in Paris in September that disarmament, like the control of atomic energy, has ended in a complete deadlock.

工作委員會目前將向解除軍備委員會報告工作之失敗，該委員會則將於九月間在巴黎召開之聯合國大會報告裁減軍備問題。如管制原子能問題，亦由於所造成之完全僵局而告終。

和平終將絕望乎？ No Further Effort to Draw Up Disarmament Plan

Lake Success, July 27. (Reuter)—The United Nations, after two years of debate, yesterday gave up for the time being any further effort to draw up a scheme for general disarmament.

路透社湖斯城七月二十七日電：聯合國二年多之爭論後，於昨日決定暫時放棄其起草解除軍備計劃之任何努力。

The Working Committee of the Disarmament Commission, by a vote of nine to two (Russia and the Ukraine opposing) decided that there was no point in continuing its work because, in the words of the resolution adopted, “a system of regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces can only be put into effect in an atmosphere of international confidence.”

解除軍備委員會工作委員會，以九對二（二國為蘇聯與烏克蘭所投反對票）票議決暫時放棄解除軍備工作，因為依照通過之決議，「規定或裁減軍備，僅能於國際間互相信任之氣氛中實行。」

The resolution, submitted by Britain and amended by Canada and the United States, laid down these other conditions before any disarmament could take place:

上述議案為英國所提出而由加拿大與美國修正，該案規定解除軍備實行前須有之其他條件如下：

(1) International control of atomic energy.

(一) 國際管制原子能。

國際評論 INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

從蘇聯致英美法的覆文中 看蘇聯的戰略 Soviet Strategy In Note To Western Powers

By W. N. Ewer (尤耳作)

The tone and content of the Soviet reply to Britain France and the United States was, as M. Schumann, the French Premier remarked, “on the expected lines”. For they fit completely into the pattern of Soviet diplomatic strategy. It is a pattern of a type familiar enough in previous days.

蘇聯致英美法三國的覆文，如法總理所稱，正如所料。覆文的口氣與內容，都與蘇聯的外交政策如出一轍，這種政策在戰前是極人所熟悉的。

First, there is the deliberate creation of a crisis: a difficult and potentially dangerous situation; the stirring in minds of peoples profoundly desiring peace of apprehensions that a new war is a possibility. Add to that, in this case, that the prolongation of the crisis means, inevitably, hardship and suffering for millions of people. That is a refinement not thought of by Hitler.

第一，他們故意創造了一種危機：一種困難而可能危險的局勢，使渴望和平的人民深感憂慮；以為另一次新的戰爭可能爆發。除此他們又加了一點：設想這種危機如予延長，不可避免將使百萬生靈痛苦。後一點高論是過去希特勒未曾想過的。

Then on the stage thus set come hints that a settlement would be perfectly easy, that any war danger can be quite simply exorcized, that any suffering can be alleviated at once, if only the other people will be reasonable and come into conference to discuss the ways and means of reaching a compromise. A compromise, be it understood, in Soviet terminology means satisfaction of some of the Soviet demands in exchange for the postponement of others. Even Hitler did not ask at Munich for all Czechoslovakia.

當這一切佈置完成之後，於是傳來暗示，設法解決問題絕對容易，戰爭的危險不難消除，而人民的痛苦也立刻可以解除。只要其他國家諸事通融，且肯開會討論協議之道。但讀者需要認清，蘇聯所謂的協議，別有見解，是將先滿足蘇方某部分的的要求，而蘇聯則願意將其要求推遲一步。我們記得蘇聯在布拉格會議中也不曾一次要求撤換捷克斯拉夫。

當前的要求
IMMEDIATE DEMANDS

How reasonable in itself seems the suggestion that the Soviet government would not object to negotiations, with no preliminary condition, about the “general question of quadripartite control in relation to Germany”.

蘇聯政府在覆文中提議：蘇政府不反對在無初步條件的情形下談判「四國管制德國的一般問題」。這從表面看來是如何的合理。

But what in fact does it mean? What, after the weary failures of last year, is there left to argue? What do the Russians intend?

但實際上這有何意義呢？經過了去年的種種慘敗之後，還有什麼好辯論的呢？蘇聯還想幹什麼呢？

(To Be Continued 未完)

馬呂內閣 已獲議會通過 Approval of New French Cabinet

Paris, July 28. (Reuter)—The new French Premier, M. Andre Marie, yesterday won Parliamentary approval for his new Cabinet by 357 votes to 197.

路透社巴黎七月二十八日電：法國新總理馬呂昨日於議會中以三五七票對一九七票獲得對新閣組閣之認可。

滬警備司令倦勤 總辦因意見未獲採納 Shanghai Garrison Commander Wants to Quit

Shanghai, July 27. (Reuter)—General Hsuan Ti-wu, Shanghai Garrison Commander, is determined to resign because his ideals could not be fulfilled, according to Chinese reports to-day. The General first resigned three weeks ago, but was asked to remain by Nanking.

路透計上海七月二十七日電：據中國今日消息，上海市警備司令官韓德麟因理想未能實現，現已辭職，官長有次辭職於三週以前，但官報已予以保留。

The Chinese reports said that his reason for insisting on quitting is because many of his recommendations for economic control were not adopted by the authorities.

韓方消息謂韓總辦辭職原因，係由於其對經濟管制之建議，均未為當局採納之故。

菲西訂友好條約 兩國代表已舉行條約交換式 Philippine-Spanish Treaty of Amity

Manila, July 26. (Reuter)—The exchange of ratifications of the Philippine-Spanish Treaty of Amity and general relations, took place yesterday afternoon at Malacan Palace in a simple ceremony witnessed by high-ranking Government officials, civic leaders and newspapermen.

路透計馬尼拉七月二十六日電：昨日午後菲律賓與西班牙兩國代表在馬尼拉馬拉坎宮舉行交換條約儀式，當時出席者有政府高級官員，官紳領袖及新聞人員均參加此一儀式。

President Quirino and the Spanish Minister represented their respective countries.

菲律賓總統奎松及西班牙代表其本國舉行交換。

美官方否認 舉行四強會議 Big Four Rumor Discounted

Washington, (USIS)—In response to press inquiries, presidential secretary Charles G. Ross told newsmen today that there has been no official proposal for a big-four meeting in Germany. He said president Truman's attitude toward a meeting with premier Josef Stalin remains the same—that the president would be glad to meet with Stalin at any time in Washington.

（美國新聞社華盛頓電）總統新聞秘書羅斯為答覆報界之詢問，今日告記者稱：對於四強舉行會議以討論德國問題一點，尚未有正式提議提出，羅斯謂：杜魯門對於與史達林會晤之態度，仍與以前相同，即總統樂於在任何時間與史達林在華盛頓會晤。

封鎖柏林交通 英美宣佈停止東西德車運 Britain and U.S. Hit Back at Soviet Blockade

Berlin, July 27. (Reuter)—Britain and the United States hit back at the Russian blockade of Berlin yesterday by stopping all goods traffic between the Soviet Zone of Germany and Western Europe through Bizonia.

路透計柏林七月二十七日電：柏林英美兩國當局昨日以停止東西兩佔區之貨物運輸與貿易辦法回擊蘇聯之封鎖政策。

At the same time the Military Governors of the three Western Powers agreed with the State Premiers of Bizonia on steps to implement the London plan for Western Germany many a chief of the “splitting moves” which the Russians have put forward as justification for the Berlin blockade.

與此同時，英美法三佔領區總督已與佔區內德國各首長對實行倫敦會議所決定之成立西德政府計劃，達成取消封鎖時為止。

上海字林西報舉行民意測驗 絕大多數認為目前生活較十二年前惡劣 主要原因是戰爭與通貨膨脹

CHINA'S STANDARD OF LIVING

Shanghai, July 26. (Reuter)—A nation-wide poll conducted for the “North China Daily News” by the Institute of Chinese Public Opinion reveals that an overwhelming majority of Chinese people consider themselves worse off to-day than they were 12 years ago.

路透計上海七月二十六日電：中國民意社為上海字林西報行之全國民意測驗顯示中國人民中之絕大多數，均認為現今生活比十二年前更為惡劣。

In this poll the Institute canvassed opinions of people in 23 widely separated regions of China.

該社於此一民意測驗中，其所搜集之人民意見，包括二十三個廣闊不同之區域。

Eighty-four per cent. replied they were worse off to the question whether their standard of living was better than in 1936, that is whether they had more food, clothing and better housing than in 1936.

關於他們的生活水準是否比一九三六年要好，亦即是說他們現在是否比一九三六年有較多的食糧，衣服，有較好的住處這個問題的問答，百分之八十四的人都認為比一九三六年壞。

For this deterioration in their standard of living the blame was shared first of all by the Civil War, followed by inflation.

至於生活水準惡化的原因，一般意見首先歸之內戰，接着是通貨膨脹。

High taxation, lack of land, and lack of work followed in that order as popular complaints.

其次是捐稅之高，缺乏土地及無工可作等。

Regional directors of the Institute stressed in background reports that great masses of peasants and workers interviewed, stated that land-holdings and wages always have been too low adequately to provide for large families which are the rule rather than exception in China.

中國民意社區域指導人於彼等所作背景報告中，力言根據與彼會談接洽之農民與工人等語，土地收入與工資過低，不足以維持人口眾多之家庭，然大家庭在中國已普遍。

It is that the United States government has under consideration any plans for signing a separate peace treaty with Japan.

關於上海報紙刊載合眾社東京電，傳稱美國在某種情形下或將立即單獨與日本簽訂和約，關於此項消息，本人向中國總領事接洽，經華事顧問美國政府總未考慮與日本單獨簽訂和約之任何計劃。

“United States policy toward Japan has been and continues to be based on (A) assuring that Japan will not again become a menace to the peace and security of the world and (B) bringing about the earliest possible establishment in Japan of a democratic and peaceful government which will carry out its international responsibilities, respect the rights of other states and support the objectives of the United Nations.”

美國對日政策向以如下兩點為基礎並將繼續如此：

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興源銀號 辦理商業銀行一切業務 歡迎小額存款利息優厚

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利源銀號 利息特優 各種存款自今日提高

義生銀號 利息特優 各種存款自今日提高

泰興錢莊 利息特優 各種存款自今日提高

興源銀號 辦理商業銀行一切業務 歡迎小額存款利息優厚

增達錢莊 辦理商業銀行一切業務 歡迎小額存款利息優厚

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答覆蘇聯 封鎖柏林交通 英美宣佈停止東西德車運 Britain and U.S. Hit Back at Soviet Blockade

Berlin, July 27. (Reuter)—Britain and the United States hit back at the Russian blockade of Berlin yesterday by stopping all goods traffic between the Soviet Zone of Germany and Western Europe through Bizonia.

路透計柏林七月二十七日電：柏林英美兩國當局昨日以停止東西兩佔區之貨物運輸與貿易辦法回擊蘇聯之封鎖政策。

At the same time the Military Governors of the three Western Powers agreed with the State Premiers of Bizonia on steps to implement the London plan for Western Germany many a chief of the “splitting moves” which the Russians have put forward as justification for the Berlin blockade.

與此同時，英美法三佔領區總督已與佔區內德國各首長對實行倫敦會議所決定之成立西德政府計劃，達成取消封鎖時為止。

美官方否認 舉行四強會議 Big Four Rumor Discounted

Washington, (USIS)—In response to press inquiries, presidential secretary Charles G. Ross told newsmen today that there has been no official proposal for a big-four meeting in Germany. He said president Truman's attitude toward a meeting with premier Josef Stalin remains the same—that the president would be glad to meet with Stalin at any time in Washington.

（美國新聞社華盛頓電）總統新聞秘書羅斯為答覆報界之詢問，今日告記者稱：對於四強舉行會議以討論德國問題一點，尚未有正式提議提出，羅斯謂：杜魯門對於與史達林會晤之態度，仍與以前相同，即總統樂於在任何時間與史達林在華盛頓會晤。

封鎖柏林交通 英美宣佈停止東西德車運 Britain and U.S. Hit Back at Soviet Blockade

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